

If this is marked with a blue pencil it shows that your subscription is due (or will be at the end of this month) and must be paid at once or your Avalanche will be stopped.

# Crawford



# Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT

VOLUME XLVII

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, JANUARY 1, 1925

OSCAR P. SCHUMANN, Editor and Proprietor

NUMBER 1

## Items Concerning Michigan

(By Ed A. Nowack)

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 1—A new industry is destined for the state of Michigan. Planting and raising Christmas trees for commercial purposes is being tried out. With the sentiment for conservation of the forest growing, and the stern attitude of the state in prosecuting thefts of Christmas trees from state owned lands, ingenious men, sensing the great returns from a Christmas tree farm on a large scale, are launching the venture.

Swamp lands in Michigan will raise from 15,000 to 20,000 spruce and balsam per acre, which, after five years' growth from seedlings, are available for marketing. Thousands of acres of swamp and low lands in Michigan are available for the proposed industry. Under present conditions the grower and gatherer of Christmas trees receives from 10 to 50 cents per tree. The cost of harvesting the trees is virtually nothing. One slash of the axe and the tree is harvested. An acre of spruce and balsam, planted scientifically so it will produce around 15,000 trees, would bring big returns at the end of a five year period. If the crop was replanted as it was cut, and some of the trees allowed to attain a tan to 15 years' growth—the trees will sell at from \$1.50 to \$2.00—the investment would be worth while.

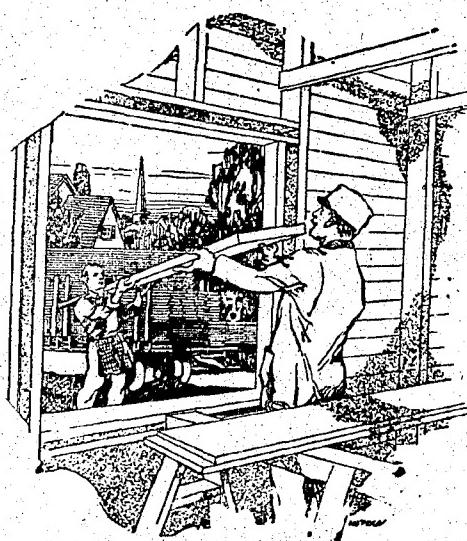
Taking cash discounts on state purchases appears to be paying big. The first 10 months of 1924 totaled about \$1,000,000 saved; 1923 saw \$177,600 saved; 10 months of 1924 witnessed \$241,205.56 roll in. That's what comes of attention to detail, administered by an old time newspaper man, Fred Perry, now secretary of the administration board.

A plain manila colored envelope was shoved into the new burglar proof safe in the capitol the other day. One could carry it in an inner pocket without a bit of inconvenience. Yet it held the great fortune of \$10,000,000—collateral put up by insurance companies operating in Michigan. The bonds were government securities.

The state will refuse to go to the expense of keeping highways open in the winter time for bus and truck operators' benefit, according to Sherman T. Handy, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission. Bus men feel the state should spend this money, no deduction is made on their license fees. An effort of truck operators to compel the state to give them the right to carry heavy loads on gravel roads during the spring will be lauded in the legislature.

Village of Parma, partly in Sandstone township, Jackson county, has withdrawn suit against the township for it to spend its share in village street improvements. Settle-

## T. W. HANSON Wholesale LUMBER RETAIL PLANING MILL IN CONNECTION



Sash  
Doors  
Wall Boards  
Mouldings

Lime  
Cement  
TILE  
Sewer Pipe

Prompt attention given all orders. No order too small; none to large. Send in your estimates for quotations.

T. W. Hanson

Phone 622

## GRAYLING 31 TO BAY CITY 15

Local Quintette Take Fast Game from Visitors.

Saturday night the American Legion basketball team met and defeated the crack Community Service team of Bay City, 31 to 15 in the fastest and best played game seen on the local court so far this season.

The first half was fast and hard fought throughout. Grayling led at half time by only three points, the score being 13 to 10. The second half was even faster and the teamwork and passing of the locals was the best of the year.

Captain "Mike" Schweinsberg was the star of the visitors. It was his fast floor work that kept Bay City in the running all through the first half. Elliot, right forward, was high scorer for Bay City with five points.

Landsberg with five field goals, led Legion quintette in scoring. E. Smith playing guard scored four field goals and held his forward in check, allowing him only one goal. The Grayling team showed marked improvement over the previous game and are working hard to perfect their short pass game which won so many games for them in the past few seasons.

Bay City 15. Grayling 31.  
Elliot, R.F. Reynolds,  
Skwington, L.F. Brown,  
Jankowiak, C. Milnes,  
Grove, L.G. Smith,  
Schweinsberg, R.G. McPhee,  
Score 1st half, Bay City 10. Grayling 13.

Final score, Bay City 15; Grayling 31.  
Field goals, Elliot 2, Skwington 1, Jankowiak 1, Landsberg 5, Milnes 1, Johnson 2, Smith 4, McPhee 1. Free throws, Bay City 3 in 7. Grayling 1 in 3.

Substitutions, Smith for Elliot, Ambuin for Grove, Chamberlin for Reynolds, Landsberg for Brown, Johnson for Milnes, Brown for Johnson, Milnes for McPhee, Reynolds for Chamberlin.

Referee, B. E. Smith.

Scorer, A. Ferris; timer, Dell Weir.

Our next game will be played here next Monday night with the Silver Greys, Bay City's professional team.

This team is the only team in Michigan that plays professional rules. They are coming here for their first away from home game and will be somewhat handicapped on account of our court having "out of bounds" on all sides, however they can easily adapt themselves to any kind of court and feel at home. Their line-up includes several stars, including, Duval, Hepinstall, Schwartz, Lentz and McDonald.

Our team is going good and is working hard to iron out some of their rough places. Each player gave a good account of himself in the last game and seemed eager to see the team win rather than to star alone.

## R. GILLET HEADS BOARD OF TRADE

DIRECTORS ELECT NEW OFFICERS TUESDAY NIGHT.

Directors of the Grayling Board of Trade selected for president of the Board for the fiscal year, Robert H. Gillett, secretary and manager of the Grayling Dowel and Tie Plug Co. T. P. Peterson, secretary of the Grayling Box Co. was elected vice president, and B. E. Smith re-elected secretary and treasurer.

For the past year Mr. Gillett was vice president and has been an active worker on the Board and his selection to the new honors as president seems to meet with the hearty accord of the members.

T. P. Peterson was at one time president of Grayling Board of Trade and is deeply interested in its operations. B. E. Smith, who is superintendent of Grayling schools, has been secretary-treasurer of the Board for the past two years and is a good one. The Board is lucky to have such a capable official.

M. A. Bates, the retiring president took the office a year ago with a heavy debt hanging over it and conditions not very inspiring. He did probably as well as anyone could do under the circumstances, but felt that he did not care to assume the duties another term.

Statistics prove that a woman is a better motor car driver than a man. Suppose you check up all the dumb-bell drivers you see in a week. We'll bet the majority are men.

Don't shave things. Leave that trick to the barber. Good drivers give other vehicles clearance.

Don't drive carelessly over wet streets. A hole full of water may not mean much to you but to the pedestrian who receives in his face the water ejected from the hole by your tire, is a matter of moment—damaging moments. Remember the time that you were spattered with mud.

And if you must speed, buy a racing car. Those things were built especially for people who have nowhere to go and want to get there in a hurry.

Now pass this little article on to friend husband—that he too may read and gain driving wisdom thereby.

Next Week's Article: "How to Keep Down Motor Car Expense."

READ THE AVALANCHE.

## OFFERS 2 PLANS FOR WATER WORKS

The Water Works problem is a matter of utmost importance and the main question is how best to handle it.

It would seem that in all fairness to everybody concerned that two propositions should be submitted to the tax payers.

Let a committee appointed by the council meet with a representative of the Salling Hanson Company and agree on a price to be paid for the mains now on our streets, then receive figures on what the approximate cost will be to lay additional mains and correct the faults of the present ones; also agree on a proposition of operating the power plant for a period of three years, this will take care of the situation for the next three years and in the meantime the committee of the council can secure and spread a tax over the next five years and accumulate a fund to cover the cost so that at the end of the three year period enough money will be on hand so that it will be necessary to bond for only two years to complete the system and in this way it will not be so great a burden on the tax payers as it will to raise the full amount in two years.

The second proposition to be submitted to the tax payers would be for an entire new system such as is now contemplated but the council should secure bonds bids from responsible contractors giving exact figures of cost of installation before asking the tax payers to vote on raising the money to pay for it and should also inform the public as to the probable cost of operating the plant and an estimate of possible earnings so that the tax payers will know exactly what they are voting for.

The second proposition to be submitted to the tax payers would be for an entire new system such as is now contemplated but the council should secure bonds bids from responsible contractors giving exact figures of cost of installation before asking the tax payers to vote on raising the money to pay for it and should also inform the public as to the probable cost of operating the plant and an estimate of possible earnings so that the tax payers will know exactly what they are voting for.

It is not a fair proposition to put a matter of so much importance before the voters without giving them all of the facts so that they can vote intelligently.

I am not financially interested in the Salling Hanson Company and have only the same interest in this matter that every other citizen has, but in all fairness they are entitled to some consideration. They have furnished water for this village for over forty years and if they had charged up all of the expense connected with the operation of the plant on the same basis that a municipal plant would have to, they have lost many thousands of dollars and it seems ungrateful to ignore them in this matter as is contemplated.

The people of Grayling have always been noted for their sense of fair play and if given a chance to make their choice, be the result what it will, a much better feeling will exist.

Community spirit is needed more now than at any time in the history of this village and we should all put together for its best interest.

Respectfully,

M. HANSON.

## WOMAN SO ILL WASHED DISHES SITTING DOWN

Mrs. Ashcroft's Remarkable Recovery After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Covington, Ky.—"I was so weak and nervous I could hardly do my housework as I could not stand because of the bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen. I sat down most of the time and did what I could do in that way—as washing dishes, etc. One day a book describing Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines was put in my mail-box. I saw how the Vegetable Compound had helped others so I gave it a trial. I had to take about a quart of it at a time, but I gained strength, but I certainly prided in this medicine. Then I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood medicine for poor blood. I was cold all the time. I would be so cold I could hardly sit still and in the palms of my hands there would be drops of sweat. I also used the Sanative Wash and I recommend it also. You may publish this letter and I will gladly answer letters from women and advise my neighbors about these medicines."—Mrs. HARRY ASHCROFT, 632 Beech Avenue, Covington, Kentucky.

### A COLD TODAY—DON'T DELAY

**ALL AGENTS**  
**CASCARA QUININE, FREE SEENTS**  
**Cures Colds in 24 Hours**  
**La Grippe in 3 Days**  
**W.H. MILL CO., DETROIT**

SAFE DEPENDABLE

Copyright W.H. MILL CO., DETROIT

1925

© 1925 W.H. MILL CO., DETROIT

1925

© 1

# JOSSELYN'S WIFE

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

Copied by Kathleen Norris

**CHAPTER XI—Continued**

—15—

"Do you realize the situation that we are facing, Ellen?" he asked, with deadly gravity. "Do you realize the danger of your insinuation that telling the simple truth would be construed into testimony against Gibbs?"

She looked at him, breathing hard. "I see!" she said, in a whisper. "George, I'll put everything out of my mind—I promise you! I'll try to be sensible. But George—they won't—they can't!"

He did not speak, but his look silenced her.

"You want Lizzie, don't you?" she said composedly, after a moment. "I'll send her out. And meanwhile, I'll be packing the baby's things, and send them away directly."

"Excellent!" he said. "Then we can get hold of Lizzie again if we need her."

"I'll telephone Aunt Elsie," Ellen added thoughtfully. She went into the nursery where Lizzie had been reading to Tommy and sent the girl out.

Lizzie was downstairs not more than fifteen minutes. Ellen looked fearfully at her face when she came up.

"It wasn't anything," Lizzie said, in a low tone, over her packing. "He just asked me a few questions, and how I knew there was a pistol in that drawer—and whether I had heard anything about Mr. Josselyn and his father fighting—he spoke kind enough, and a young fellow there wrote it down. I said I hadn't been downstairs until after they had their trouble."

"Listen," said Tommy, rushing in from the other room, and insinuating his person into his mother's lap. "Will you tell Aunt Elsie that I can go down on the ice?"

"You be a good boy for Lizzie, dearest," Ellen said, kissing him. "And you'll keep him absolutely by himself, Lizzie!" she asked. "I don't want him to hear any talk of this." Ellen sighed in sick foreboding. There would be talk enough! She had his luncheon and Lizzie's brought upstairs, and saw them off at one o'clock. Gibbs came up for a moment, looking white, and Tommy gave his parents frantic hugs for good-by. Ellen breathed easier when the little boy was out of the atmosphere of death and mystery.

**CHAPTER XII**

"Just tell me simply and fully all about yesterday," said the district attorney pleasantly. Ellen, facing him across the big table in the library, smiled nervously in answer to his encouraging smile. The library seemed full of men; some writing, some watching her. Doctor Cutter was there, and George Lathrop. The air was thick with the odor of strong cigars, and also the smell of trays of coffee and sandwiches that had been taken away a short time before.

She began shakily, gaining confidence as she went on. They were all kind to her; they even infused a sort of brightness into the air. Occasionally she was interrupted, but the questions were unexpectedly few, and brief.

"Just a minute there, Mrs. Josselyn. About that revolver. You came into the study and found the girl looking at it?"

"She had it in her hand."

"Raised in the air?"

"Oh, no, lying idly on the table. She was frightened when I came in. I threw it in the drawer, and shut the drawer."

"She didn't go back to that room again?"

"I am sure she did not. She has told you it was a quarrel with her fiance—with my brother, in fact, that made her desperate. I sent for my brother, and they were—were reconciled."

"She couldn't have gone downstairs after dinner?"

"I know she did not. We were talking until late—until after ten o'clock, and when she went back to the nursery she left the door open. She spoke to me again while she was brushing her hair. And at eleven I went to look at my son and saw her asleep."

"You had not suspected her attachment to your brother?"

"No, sir. She had been my aunt's helper, and it began then."

Ellen went on with her recital. When she finished there was a tense stillness in the room.

George rose and filled a glass with water and brought it to her. There was a general stir among the room's occupants; a sibilant murmur was audible.

"Now, Mrs. Josselyn, there are some questions I should like to ask you," Ryan laid down his notes and cleared his throat. "I want you to go back to the scene of the quarrel. At the time you were standing on the landing and you saw and heard everything that was done and said. Did you know what the quarrel was about?"

"Not then. No, sir."

"Not then—I see. But later you did?"

"Later my father-in-law told me that it was because he had seen the item in the paper."

"The item, yes—we have that here. But you saw the two men fight?—yes. And now tell me, did you hear your husband say anything in that fight? Begin at the beginning!"

"They talked so low—and so fast—" Ellen said, beginning to tremble, "I couldn't hear it all. But I heard Mr. Josselyn call out: 'That's a deliberate falsehood!' and then my husband said that he could not say that to him!"

" Didn't he say, 'I'll kill you if you say that again?' " Ryan suggested.

"I don't think he said that. I couldn't say."

"Exactly," Ryan said. "You were excited and frightened by this noise, and naturally you only got a vague impression of it." He glanced at a paper before him. "Go on, Mrs. Josselyn, you saw the blow struck?"

"Yes, sir. I saw Mr. Josselyn reach for the paper-cutter, and I screamed. I think."

"Why did he reach for it? What had his son said?"

"He said 'I'll stop you—'" Ellen began, and was silent.

"He was terribly excited and angry," Ryan said quietly, not looking at her, "and he shouted, 'I'll stop you! What else?'

Ellen glanced at George.

"Why, they were speaking both together—and so fast—" she began.

"What did he say that made you call out, 'Oh, no, Gibbs' or 'Oh, no, Gibbs'?" Ryan asked.

"He said something about a lie," Ellen stammered, "he said he would

and that I would try to—that I would talk to him then."

"You would try to—will you tell us what you started to say?"

"Well—I would try to—to reconcile me, I suppose."

Ryan took off his glasses and polished them with a large silk handkerchief, looking at them the while.

"That is, you thought that he was still angry rather than sorry?" he asked.

"No—I can't say that I thought that," Ellen said, attempting to speak firmly.

The glasses went on again and Ryan looked at her.

"You had good news for him, you know," he reminded her kindly. "You had to tell him that his father was sorry for the trouble and willing to forgive and forget. Wouldn't it be natural to suppose that such news would be welcome to a man who was bitterly repentant for his anger?"

"I suppose so," Ellen faltered.

"But that didn't occur to you? You felt that he was still too enraged to be approached in that way?"

Ellen felt suffocated. The close room, the watching faces, the quiet, merciless voice that probed her very soul, the dark walls with their dignified lining of books, the windows against which snow was beginning to fall softly, all began to waver in black fog before her eyes—she felt a hideous sensation of nausea.

George sprang to her side, and she caught his arm.

"You're all right, dear!" he said, tenderly, his eyes close to hers. She looked dazedly into them, and spoke in a childish bewildered voice:

"Yes, I'm all right, George!"

"Would you like to rest a few minutes, Ellen?"

"Oh, no, thank you!" she said quickly.

And turning back with great dignity to the district attorney, she answered: "I thought I would not distress my husband with any reference to the matter that night. I thought sleep would do us all good, and make us see things in a better light."

"That was quite natural," Ryan said mildly. The tension in the library relaxed. "That is all, Mrs. Josselyn."

Some of the men rose; there was a little stir and confusion in the room. Ellen went out with George. She turned to him in the hall.

"Was that all right?" she asked, giddy and uncertain. He nodded reassuringly. They went into the music room, where Gibbs sat, with Joe and Doctor Cutter. There was a tray there with some food on it, the coffee urn was steaming, and Ellen was glad to have a cup of coffee; it was two o'clock. She felt as if she could never get enough of the steaming, reviving drink, but she would not touch the solids, although Joe brought her cold chicken and salad on a plate, and coaxed her to eat.

George ate heartily, with great bites, walking about the while, and talking to them all. After a few minutes, however, he said he must go back to the library, and Gibbs went with him. Ellen had sat down close to her husband on the wide divanport, and put her cold little hand into his. He was pale, and looked tired, but there was a new look of peace in his eyes.

"Poor little old girl," he said to her. "I'll get you out of all this, and carry you off to the country somewhere—and make it all up to you!"

"Of course you understand that this is a sort of preliminary formality," Ryan said, sitting back in his chair, and folding his arms. As Ellen had felt the unspoken friendliness in the air, so Gibbs was instantly aware of an antagonism; as

"I'll wake up, and find my husband sitting by the fire," Ellen said. "I was two o'clock."

"It was two o'clock. And you and he had a talk?"

"No, we didn't talk. He said that he was going to leave the house in the morning, and I agreed. But we didn't say anything more."

"How did his manner impress you, Mrs. Josselyn?"

Ellen looked at George again.

"I thought he was still terribly shaken over his quarrel with his father," she said.

"He did seem shaken and excited?"

"Yes, I thought he did."

"You didn't tell him that you had quieted his father, and that you and the little boy had cheered him up so that he was quite himself at dinner?"

"No, sir."

"Why didn't you, Mrs. Josselyn?"

"Why, I thought—I thought that he would be less troubled in the morning."

"They're pretty well satisfied them-

selves as to the order of events. George continued. "What they'll try to get out of you is that matter where you were last night?"

"They asked Lizzie where she was, and they asked me!" Ellen said eagerly.

"They've asked everyone," George assured her.

"I can only tell them what I told you this morning, George," Gibbs said, calmly.

George shot him a look, but nodded as if he were satisfied.

"That's all right. Shall we go?"

They went off together.

Time wore slowly on. Ellen and Joe talked for awhile in low tones; the snow lisped against the windows of the little music room. Before three o'clock the first reporter appeared.

When Ellen went back to the music room Joe told her that Lillian had been fainting and that Doctor Cutter was with her.

"Did you know that she went off with that man Pepper for dinner last night, Ellen?" he asked.

"Last night!" Ellen echoed, amazed.

"Yes, it seems that she wanted to see Pepper, or he wanted to see her—she just used the Pointdexter invitation as a blind. They went off somewhere for dinner, the 'Wayside Inn.' It was then and then he took her to Mrs. Pointdexter's house, about twelve."

"How did you know this, Joe?"

"It's Lillian's alibi; she told Ryan the whole thing. Cutter was telling me. It seems that they were there until the place was actually closing, talking. Ryan has sent for the fellow who runs the Inn." Joe shook his head half-smiled. "Gosh, she's lucky!" he ejaculated. "She's got a dozen people to prove what she did; she wasn't even in the house herself!"

"Joe!" Ellen said in a whisper. "Where was Gibbs last night?"

"Oh, don't worry, Ellen—he can clear that up, easy enough! These things always sound 'scary,' and then they all smooth right out—" Joe's tone brightened. "Well!" he said, "Ryan dragged in Mrs. Pointdexter, who came over here with Lillian. She had hysterics. Ryan told her that they'd have to have her testimony at the trial!"

"There'll be a trial, Joe?"

"I suppose so."

"But won't they have some one suspected to try?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

Ellen began restlessly to pace the floor.

"Lillian and—that man—might have come here—in the night!" she said feverishly.

"They'll have to account for every second, old girl, you may be sure of that!"

"Or it might have been a burglar, Joe?"

"Well, they say not. They say that the study was lighted, which would warn any burglar. Then it was absolutely inaccessible by window; there was nothing of value there, and any man might have rifled the house without disturbing the study. But more than that, Mr. Josselyn was quietly seated in his chair, he had made no struggle. Ryan made the point that he knew the man—or woman—who fired that pistol."

"He knew!" Ellen echoed, with white lips. She buried her face in her hands; her brother saw a violent shudder shake her whole body. Suddenly she looked up at the clock. "Four o'clock!" she said feverishly. "Why doesn't he come out?"

**CHAPTER XIII**

"Now we've been questioning the girls in the house, and your stepmother—and yo—wife," Ryan said, casually, arranging papers on the desk before him, and glancing now and then at Gibbs as he did so. "And I think if you will give us your version of this affair, Mr. Josselyn—?"

"Certainly!" Gibbs said, sitting back in his chair, and folding his arms. As Ellen had felt the unspoken friendliness in the air, so Gibbs was instantly aware of an antagonism; as

"The coroner has been over all the evidence," he said. "And I think he'll find that he was not to be spared. The district attorney, who had sold papers and run errands for a living, twenty-five years ago, when little Gibbs Josselyn was riding his pony, and having his beautiful little suits made to order, was not apt to be over-gentle in his dealings with a rich man's son."

Gibbs' face was white, and his eyes strained. "I'll get you out of all this, and carry you off to the country somewhere—and make it all up to you!"

"I'll wake up, and find my husband sitting by the fire," Ellen said. "I was two o'clock."

"It was two o'clock. And you and he had a talk?"

"No, we didn't talk. He said that he was going to leave the house in the morning, and I agreed. But we didn't say anything more."

"How did his manner impress you, Mrs. Josselyn?"

Ellen looked at George again.

"I thought he was still terribly shaken over his quarrel with his father," she said.

"He did seem shaken and excited?"

"Yes, I thought he did."

"You didn't tell him that you had quieted his father, and that you and the little boy had cheered him up so that he was quite himself at dinner?"

"No, sir."

"Why didn't you, Mrs. Josselyn?"

"Why, I thought—I thought that he would be less troubled in the morning."

"They're pretty well satisfied them-



**Happy New Year!**

Might the New Year bring happiness, Health and Prosperity to all the people of Grayling and Vicinity.

We thank our customers for the steady increase in business we have had ever since we opened. And it makes us happy to know that the Public has full confidence in our ability to serve them right.

**CENTRAL DRUG STORE**

Chris W. Olson  
Bernt Johnson Kathryn Brown Sigurd Johnson

*Let us all boost the town in which we live and we will all reap the benefit.*

**CRAWFORD AVALANCHE**

O. P. SCHUMANN, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	\$2.00
One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50
Outside of Crawford County and Rosecrans, per year	.50
Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1919.	.50

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1923.

**LEAVE CHILD LABOR TO STATES.**

President Coolidge refuses to support the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, which would give Congress jurisdiction over labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

The child labor amendment advocates will try to force every legislature in session this coming year to submit this question to a vote of the people.

Massachusetts and some other states have buried the amendment under enormous negative majorities, taking position that it is a question for every state to deal with.

Business organizations, some 40 organizations of manufacturers and about 80 state and national organizations of farmers and hundreds of chamber of commerce and bar associations are opposing this twentieth amendment.

The federal child labor amendment would create a new department at Washington with an army of officials tramping all over the United States and telling families of good American citizens how to bring up their children and issuing permits whether boys and girls up to the age of 18 shall be permitted to labor, and under what conditions.

**DAWES SYSTEM WORKING.**

History will probably record that the greatest piece of work ever performed by three men following a great world war was the working out of the reparation plan by Legal Advisor Owen D. Young of New York. Businessman Dawes, our new Vice-President and Bunker Robinson of Los Angeles.

Their report on reparations due the various nations following four years of world war catastrophes, and then adopted and agreed to at the London Conference, is being lived up to by the various nations and carried into effect.

Germany, owing to the largest bill of reparations of any nation in the world has for three months past paid her regular installments to Great Britain, France and other countries according to schedule, a total of \$27,000,000 gold marks, even paying for American armies of occupation.

One plain young American businessman, Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for reparations payments for Our Country, is administering the entire reparations plan. Was there ever such a demonstration of the superiority of American business ideas to the methods of world politicians, leaders and diplomats?

**INFIRMARY INMATES PLEASED.**

We wish to thank the Good Fellowship club, the Sunshine Sunday school class, the Ladies society and the Mr. Hansons, who so kindly remembered the inmates of the County infirmary with useful gifts, flowers, fruits and candy at Christmas time. Also the Woman's club who entertained at a theatre party when the "Covered Wagon" was being shown.

The inmates were pleased very much by being remembered at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Vallad.

**ROYALTY IS SPARED BY LONDON CROOKS****Convention Is Strictly Observed by Underworld.**

New York.—Officials in America who are charged with the protection of visiting royalty—for instance, the prince of Wales—would be saved considerable worry if American thieves would accept a convention observed by their colleagues in the United Kingdom. British thieves will not rob any member of the royal family.

There are laws of the underworld that exist chiefly in the minds of outsiders, such as "honor among thieves," but the exemption of royalty seems to have a somewhat firmer basis, if the police records show anything at all. Robbing royalty isn't considered "clubby."

London's crookdom believes there's divinity that hedges round a king, even if New York's thieves are strong for democracy in such professional matters.

It is said that in things of this sort the personal dignity of a royal individual is a factor. Yet even so popular a figure as the prince of Wales, who became King Edward, was robbed of a gold watch in 1910. It was at the Cheshire steeplechase. And he never got the watch back. That, however, is one of the few exceptions, which include also the theft of a dressing case from the duke of Edinburgh, 50 years or so ago.

Little affairs of that kind are regarded as showing a want to tact. A king's messenger would be fair game, but not a king himself.

This attitude came to light in a practical form only a few months ago, after what of tact had been displayed by some one undetermined. The victim was Prince George. The king's youngest son, 11, set triplets in his pocket in the hope they'd disappear.

The loss became known to the public and in a day or two a relentless man visited a police official and left a little package. Everything was there.

Their report on reparations due the various nations following four years of world war catastrophes, and then adopted and agreed to at the London Conference, is being lived up to by the various nations and carried into effect.

The Pennsylvania department of health, through its division of public health education, has conducted two courses which it designated as correspondence courses.

The University of Chicago maintains a large home study department. Seven courses are given in the department of hygiene and bacteriology.

"The University of Wisconsin at present offers through its extension division approximately four courses—two for mothers and women generally, one for nurses and one for health officers. The University of Arkansas announces through its general extension divisions, courses in the following subjects: School hygiene, sewerage, water works, and illuminating engineering. The University of Kansas announces through its correspondence study bureau a non-credit course in home health and home nursing, which is taken by many women over the state." The University of Tennessee, through its department of hygiene, offered in January, 1923, a correspondence course in personal and community hygiene.

**Valuable Jewels Sifted From Ashes of Ruins**

York Harbor, Me.—Part of the \$75,000 worth of jewelry in the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Smith of Rochester, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire, has been recovered from the ruins by sifting. Among the articles recovered are a pearl necklace, valued at \$40,000, and a diamond brooch.

Another brooch, a diamond bar pin and three emeralds still are missing. Since the fire the ruins about the Smith cottage have been roped off and guards maintained.

**Stings Horse to Death**

Randolph, Kan.—A horse ridden to work and tied to a tree while its owner, Andy Roman, was at work, was stung to death by a swarm of bees. Roman tried to release the horse, but the bees stung him so severely that he was compelled to flee.

READ THE AVALANCHE

**COURSES OFFERED IN PUBLIC HEALTH****Correspondence School Conducted by Institutions.**

Washington.—Correspondence and reading courses in public health have been conducted by seven state departments of health and by six universities in this country in the last two years, according to the United States public health service, which for more than a year has been collecting data on the subject from the executive officers of state departments of health and from the universities with which Glass A medical schools are affiliated.

Or the courses given by departments of health, five are for sanitarians—those conducted in Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, New Mexico and Pennsylvania. In addition, the Virginia state health department offers a correspondence course for teachers; in both Virginia and Minnesota a course is given in the hygiene of maternity and infancy for mothers, and a second course is offered in Pennsylvania, one for persons connected with industries, schools and with civic and religious organizations.

"In no case is tuition charged for the courses conducted by state departments of health," says a summary of the survey. " Mimeographed or printed lessons are distributed in several instances, and in two cases, textbooks are used. Those taking the course are required to answer questions by mail from time to time, in four or five instances in connection with each lesson. The number enrolled varies a great deal, so does the length of course.

**Some Courses for Laymen.**

The correspondence courses offered by universities are in five instances conducted by the extension division of the university and in one case by the department of hygiene. One university conducts only one course, two conduct two courses, two four courses, and one conducts seven courses. Most courses appeared to be offered primarily for those who are now or intend to be engaged in public health work, although a few courses apparently are for laymen.

"In all cases tuition is charged, textbooks are used and examinations given. Academic credit is granted for all courses, except in one university, where credit is given when the student is enrolled in the school of medicine. The length of courses varies from 20 to 40 lessons. While the courses offered by universities may have a more dignified status than those offered by state departments of health, the number of students enrolled is not large.

"The Ohio state department of health has prepared a course, with the assistance of the International Health board, for persons employed in public health work on a full-time or part-time basis, not including, however, nurses. The work requires one year, but no definite time is set for completing it. The Kansas state board of health, which also received assistance from the International Health board, established in January, 1923, a correspondence course for sanitarians (mostly part-time county health officers). Of the 105 who enrolled the average number completed the course. The course was repeated in 1924.

The bureau of public health of the department of public welfare of New Mexico organized for city and county health officers a correspondence course in 1920, consisting of 40 lessons given at weekly intervals. The course was taken by 50 persons. The work has not been conducted in a systematic way since 1920. The Virginia state board of health operates two correspondence courses, one for teachers and one for mothers.

**Free Courses for Mothers.**

The Minnesota state board of health, through its division of child hygiene, conducts a correspondence course in the hygiene of maternity and infancy.

The Pennsylvania department of health, through its division of public health education, has conducted two courses which it designated as correspondence courses.

The University of Chicago maintains a large home study department. Seven courses are given in the department of hygiene and bacteriology.

"The University of Wisconsin at present offers through its extension division approximately four courses—two for mothers and women generally, one for nurses and one for health officers. The University of Arkansas announces through its general extension divisions, courses in the following subjects: School hygiene, sewerage, water works, and illuminating engineering.

The University of Kansas announces through its correspondence study bureau a non-credit course in home health and home nursing, which is taken by many women over the state." The University of Tennessee, through its department of hygiene, offered in January, 1923, a correspondence course in personal and community hygiene.

**NEVER OUT OF A JOB**

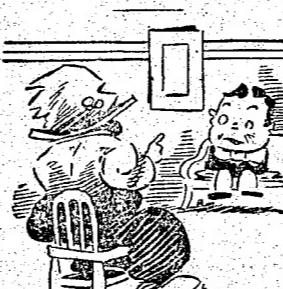
Willie—Dad, why are the peace-makers called blessed?  
Dad—Why, son, because they're never likely to get out of a job.

**A FEW SPILLS**

"So you have gone in for horse-back riding?"  
"Yes! I've fallen for it several times."

**WHEN SHE LISTENS**

Hubby—You never listen to a word I say.  
Wifey—I do so. You talk in your sleep a lot, and I listen for every word.

**MIght HAVE DONE THAT**

Sunday School Teacher—Yes, Willie. As Lot's wife looked back at the burning city she turned to salt.

Willie—But, teacher, I thought she turned to rubber.

**WHERE MONEY IS LOST**

So Arthur selects the most expensive watering-places at which to pass the time?"

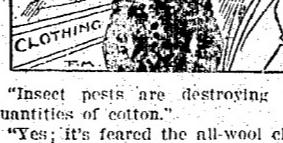
"Yes—hangs 'round the bucketshops from morning to night."

**"WELL" FULL OF WATER**

"You say lie conducts a watering place?"

"Yes." Thought he was a manipulator of stocks."

"Well?"

**THE WAY IT GOES**

"Insect pests are destroying vast quantities of cotton."

"Yes; it's feared the all-wool cloth industry will suffer severely."

**Just Like a Man.**

Seeing that he cannot discard most of his bad habits, man seeks to justify them.

**Can't Depend on Uncle.**

The youth who depends upon his thrift and industry, instead of upon some rich uncle who is likely to be vamped in his old age, is the boy who will get an early start toward success.

**Woman and Her Secret.**

A woman may be able to do her own homework, but she always has to get one other woman to help her keep a secret.

**Let us renew your magazine subscriptions.**

Why bother to send the order direct. We can furnish or renew your subscription for any regularly published magazine or periodical.

Avonlea, Phone 1112.

**THOSE CHRISTMAS CAROLS**

By MARION R. REAGAN

© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.

ERYL SANDS stood outside the dingy little restaurant, looking in at the heavily steamed windows with the absent, vacant stare of one whose mind is preoccupied with melancholy thoughts. People walking along the sidewalks crunched the fresh, dry snow under their heels. Most of them were talking and laughing with the light ease of those who feel at rights with the world. But their gay chatter only made Beryl more and more conscious of her loneliness. There was not a soul in this whole city she could call her friend, not one. And as for a lover—Beryl winced. Twenty-eight and never a lover! Think of spending all of one's life alone. "Old Maid Sands" it would be. Oh, how terrible life was; how unutterably hard on girls like her. Of course there had been Jack Bouton. He had always rather liked her; taken her home from church parties and so on in the old days when they lived in Allenton. He might have fallen in love with her if she had encouraged him. He was the only man who

had ever understood her at all. Wonder where he was now?

With slow, listless steps, Beryl entered the little restaurant. She chose the cleanest looking table in the room. A man was already seated there. She sat down opposite him and began to read the menu card.

"Beryl, by George, if it isn't!" She looked up quickly and recognized with amazement the large, astonished blue eyes.

"Jack! Bouton! Why, Jack, what on earth are you doing here?" He laughed that half-amused, half-cynical laugh she knew so well.

"I'm down on luck, Beryl—broke. I came up here to Chicago three years ago to put across a deal but things didn't go so well, and I've been little on the rough ever since."

Beryl was sympathetic. "I know, Jack, I think we're pretty much in the same boat. I haven't quite won fame and fortune here myself." They both laughed.

Jack looked at her a long time. She dropped her eyes under his steady gaze.

"You know, Beryl, I like that sad look in your eyes. I don't like to think that you've been sad, of course; but the look—it's appealing. It's the same expression that came into your eyes when you used to play those Christmas carols at the church. Heaven, how you could play them!" His face lit up with the happy memory of it. "Do you still play?"

"Occasionally. The piano at my boarding house is a cheap one and I hate it, but if you care to, we'll go down there after dinner, and I'll play you all those old Christmas songs. You have no other engagement?"

"None," he said promptly. "And if I did, I'd cancel it."

When Beryl had finished, she rose from the piano and faced him. He was looking at her intently, longingly.

On several of the stones are inscriptions. One, in Greek, on an altar stone, tells how Publius Aurelius dedicated it to Jupiter and to the other gods worshipped in the temple. Others are written in Latin. One of these reads: "Marcus Julius erected this to his most beloved wife Domitia Rogata, who lived twenty-three years."

# Happy New Year



## Locals

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1924.

Happy New Year.

Henry Trudo was in Gaylord Monday.

Kenneth McLeod of Detroit is visiting at his home here.

Miss Coletta Smith spent Christmas with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Smith in West Branch.

Miss Helen Cook of Detroit spent Christmas at the home of her sister Mrs. William Green.

Miss Anna Peterson who is employed in Gaylord spent Christmas at the Emil Niederer home.

There will be a regular meeting of Grayling chapter G. E. S. No. 83 on Wednesday evening Jan. 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith spent Christmas with their daughter Lillian who is employed in Detroit.

Fr. Joseph Colligan is enjoying a visit from his brother Emmett Colligan of Grand Rapids over "New Years".

Miss Mollie Johnson of Bay City spent Christmas at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Menno Corwin spent Christmas with the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Dan Flynn at Rose City.

We are making a special offer this week. All potted plants to go at 75¢ each. Grayling Greenhouses.

Donald Herrick of Detroit spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Herrick.



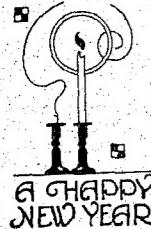
To you whose business helps  
make ours successful—

We express our warm appreciation  
and cordially wish you

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

The Crawford Avalanche  
Here and Everywhere

## To Our Friends and Customers



With the approach of the New Year we wish to take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for the liberal patronage extended to us during the year just drawing to a close. It is indeed with a feeling of deep gratitude, we realize that our success is due to the continued patronage of our many friends and customers.

It is therefore, with the utmost sincerity we grasp this opportunity to express our thanks and gratitude and to extend to each and every one our heartiest and best wishes and that the dawn of the New Year may light your path to Happiness and Prosperity.

H. PETERSEN  
YOUR GROCER

Phone 25

Grayling, Mich.

Mrs. Guy Wheaton of Pontiac is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Doro.

Seth Chappell is absent from his duties at the Roberts meat market on account of illness.

Anthony Trudeau and wife of Ithaca spent Christmas visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Trudeau, Sr.

Miss Anna Nelson, of Grand Rapids was the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Julius Nelson and family over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Short, Miss Emma Peterson and Thorwald Peterson of Detroit spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Graham had as their guests over Christmas the former's niece, Mrs. Maud O'Brien and two daughters, Margaret and Dorothy of Buffalo, N. Y.

Many enjoyed the Christmas tree and exercises given for the children of the Danish church last Friday evening. After the distribution of gifts and candies and nuts, coffee and cake was served.

The ladies Aid society of the Michigan Memorial church will meet at the home of Mrs. Darveau Friday afternoon, January 2nd. All members, please be present.

Mrs. Charles Woodberry and daughters Kathleen and Mary Lou of Bay City spent a few days this week visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Clara McLeod.

Peter Babbitt, who is serving with the U. S. Guards, and located at Deer Park, on Lake Superior, is spending the holidays visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rueben S. Babbitt.

Word from Detroit announces the birth of a nine pound son, Mitchell Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Younken on Tuesday, December 23rd. Mrs. Younken was formerly Miss Edna Rasmussen.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. will hold installation of their newly elected officers at Temple Theatre next Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. All members are requested to be present. Lunch will be served.

Owing to the basketball game scheduled to be played next Monday night, the regular meeting of the American Legion will be held on Tuesday evening, instead, at 7:30.

The Bridge Club and their gentlemen enjoyed a fine Christmas dinner Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reagan. The house was extremely attractive with its decorations of lighted red candles and poinsettias, as well as a brightly lighted Christmas tree, which added real cheer to the party. The evening was spent playing bridge, Mrs. Chas. Tromble and Holger Hanson holding the highest scores.

When the dust is on the counter and the cobweb's on the shelf, and there's no one in the store but your own disheveled self, and your stock is getting sheworn, and every thing looks stale, and bills enough are coming in to make a banker pale. Oh! hen's the time a fellow is a feelin' kind o' blue, and is puzzled with the thought of the proper thing to do. In such a situation but one remedy applies, if you want to get the customers you've got to advertise.

Miss Eleanor Gorman was hostess to thirteen of her girl friends Tuesday afternoon of last week in honor of her 13th birthday. The girls had a merry time, contests being given for which prizes were awarded. A most delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Gorman, a lovely birthday cake gracing the lunch table. It was Eleanor's first birthday party and no doubt will live in her memory as one of her happiest days. Pretty Christmas favors were presented each guest.

The Christmas services at St. Mary's church were largely attended, at the midnight mass every pew being filled. Previous to the mass the Nurses' choir of Mercy Hospital, made the time for the early comers pass in a pleasing manner by rendering a musical program. To most of the selections Miss Beatrice Trudeau played the violin accompaniment. The church altars were beautiful with evergreen boughs and cut flowers and were most attractive. At the midnight service, St. Mary's choir rendered the beautiful hymns for the occasion, and Rev. Fr. Culligan delivered an appropriate sermon. There was a large number of communicants.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck. A delightful Christmas celebration was held at the Peck home on Thursday with a sumptuous dinner and Christmas tree. Other guests present were Mrs. A. Scriver of Hemlock, Dr. R. E. Goslow and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Heinzelman. Santa Claus made a spectacular visit during the early hours of the evening.

Alonzo Collen, who has leased the Manistee house and opened the pool room and soft drink parlor, has subleased one side of the parlor to Hans Niederer to be used as a lunch room. The latter has installed a steam heating stove and good modern restaurant equipment and is able to serve his patrons in a modern way. An electric percolator will assure an excellent beverage at all times in the afternoon and evening. Hans is a good cook and will no doubt be accorded a good patronage.

A county superintendent of a neighboring county asked every teacher at the county institute who took their local paper to hold up their hands, and only four responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year on those papers yet you expect them to print free of charge, notices of all the schools, insert long programs, expect them to advertise you, thus assisting you climb the ladder to better positions, and better salaries, without a cent in return to help pay his expenses." Then he related a fact about a pompous, loud-talker who said, "What do you think that impudent newspaper man did today? Why he dunme me for six year's subscription. And I just took his paper because he was a poor man and I felt sorry for him." Hillsdale Banner.

Supt. and Mrs. John W. Payne of Frederic are spending the holiday vacation in Lansing.

Lionel McClain returned the latter part of the week from Detroit, where he has been employed.

Miss Edna Bebb of Bay City was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bebb over Christmas.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Dunham on December 22. She will be known as Betty.

Miss Blanche Goodale of Lapeer was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Jess Schoonover and family over Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown who spent Christmas in Bay City have gone to Detroit for over New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Trade of Gaylord came to Grayling yesterday to be in attendance at the Charity ball.

Miss Ruth Walker was the guest of her sister Mrs. Arnold Burrows Monday enroute from Cheboygan to Detroit.

The Dowel & Tie Plug factory will resume operations next Monday after being closed down for about three weeks.

Miss Florence E. Doty of Grand Rapids is the guest of her sister Mrs. O. P. Schumann and family over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Schulz of Saginaw were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Brown over Christmas.

Peter Babbitt, who is serving with the U. S. Guards, and located at Deer Park, on Lake Superior, is spending the holidays visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rueben S. Babbitt.

Word from Detroit announces the birth of a nine pound son, Mitchell Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Younken on Tuesday, December 23rd. Mrs. Younken was formerly Miss Edna Rasmussen.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. will hold installation of their newly elected officers at Temple Theatre next Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. All members are requested to be present. Lunch will be served.

The Bridge Club and their gentlemen enjoyed a fine Christmas dinner Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reagan. The house was extremely attractive with its decorations of lighted red candles and poinsettias, as well as a brightly lighted Christmas tree, which added real cheer to the party. The evening was spent playing bridge, Mrs. Chas. Tromble and Holger Hanson holding the highest scores.

When the dust is on the counter and the cobweb's on the shelf, and there's no one in the store but your own disheveled self, and your stock is getting sheworn, and every thing looks stale, and bills enough are coming in to make a banker pale. Oh! hen's the time a fellow is a feelin' kind o' blue, and is puzzled with the thought of the proper thing to do. In such a situation but one remedy applies, if you want to get the customers you've got to advertise.

Miss Janet Matson who has been spending Christmas with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Edna Matson and family left Monday for Detroit where she will be employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co., having been transferred there from the Flint office.

Next Saturday is the last day for registering for voting at the special village election. See official notice of election and registration on the last page of this issue of the Avalanche. Many are registered to vote in township election that are not registered to vote in a village election.

Grayling is officially recorded as having ten inches of snow. The coldest weather is reported for the morning of Sunday December 28th, when mercury reached eight below. Christmas morning occurred the first drop in temperature, with five below, December 28th, four below, and 27th three below. At this time there are steady snow flurries with normal seasonal temperature.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck. A delightful Christmas celebration was held at the Peck home on Thursday with a sumptuous dinner and Christmas tree. Other guests present were Mrs. A. Scriver of Hemlock, Dr. R. E. Goslow and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Heinzelman. Santa Claus made a spectacular visit during the early hours of the evening.

Alonzo Collen, who has leased the Manistee house and opened the pool room and soft drink parlor, has subleased one side of the parlor to Hans Niederer to be used as a lunch room. The latter has installed a steam heating stove and good modern restaurant equipment and is able to serve his patrons in a modern way. An electric percolator will assure an excellent beverage at all times in the afternoon and evening. Hans is a good cook and will no doubt be accorded a good patronage.

Dr. C. J. Hathaway, optometrist of Pontiac, was in the city on professional business Monday and Tuesday of this week. He has many customers in this region using glasses fitted by him and finds it necessary to make semi-annual trips to Grayling to serve his patrons. For many years Mr. Hathaway was located in Grayling but a few years ago opened offices in Pontiac and is gaining a fine patronage. He recently installed fixtures for his Pontiac office, making it modern in efficiency, comfort and convenience. He says that there are but few optometry offices in Michigan that are equal to his in equipment, and none that are better equipped. He is recognized nationally as authority on many phases of the science of optometry and in recognition of his ability has been recently honored by the Pennsylvania Optometry college by having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Optometry.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck. A delightful Christmas celebration was held at the Peck home on Thursday with a sumptuous dinner and Christmas tree. Other guests present were Mrs. A. Scriver of Hemlock, Dr. R. E. Goslow and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Heinzelman. Santa Claus made a spectacular visit during the early hours of the evening.

Alonzo Collen, who has leased the Manistee house and opened the pool room and soft drink parlor, has subleased one side of the parlor to Hans Niederer to be used as a lunch room. The latter has installed a steam heating stove and good modern restaurant equipment and is able to serve his patrons in a modern way. An electric percolator will assure an excellent beverage at all times in the afternoon and evening. Hans is a good cook and will no doubt be accorded a good patronage.

Dr. C. J. Hathaway, optometrist of Pontiac, was in the city on professional business Monday and Tuesday of this week. He has many customers in this region using glasses fitted by him and finds it necessary to make semi-annual trips to Grayling to serve his patrons. For many years Mr. Hathaway was located in Grayling but a few years ago opened offices in Pontiac and is gaining a fine patronage. He recently installed fixtures for his Pontiac office, making it modern in efficiency, comfort and convenience. He says that there are but few optometry offices in Michigan that are equal to his in equipment, and none that are better equipped. He is recognized nationally as authority on many phases of the science of optometry and in recognition of his ability has been recently honored by the Pennsylvania Optometry college by having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Optometry.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck. A delightful Christmas celebration was held at the Peck home on Thursday with a sumptuous dinner and Christmas tree. Other guests present were Mrs. A. Scriver of Hemlock, Dr. R. E. Goslow and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Heinzelman. Santa Claus made a spectacular visit during the early hours of the evening.

Alonzo Collen, who has leased the Manistee house and opened the pool room and soft drink parlor, has subleased one side of the parlor to Hans Niederer to be used as a lunch room. The latter has installed a steam heating stove and good modern restaurant equipment and is able to serve his patrons in a modern way. An electric percolator will assure an excellent beverage at all times in the afternoon and evening. Hans is a good cook and will no doubt be accorded a good patronage.

Dr. C. J. Hathaway, optometrist of Pontiac, was in the city on professional business Monday and Tuesday of this week. He has many customers in this region using glasses fitted by him and finds it necessary to make semi-annual trips to Grayling to serve his patrons. For many years Mr. Hathaway was located in Grayling but a few years ago opened offices in Pontiac and is gaining a fine patronage. He recently installed fixtures for his Pontiac office, making it modern in efficiency, comfort and convenience. He says that there are but few optometry offices in Michigan that are equal to his in equipment, and none that are better equipped. He is recognized nationally as authority on many phases of the science of optometry and in recognition of his ability has been recently honored by the Pennsylvania Optometry college by having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Optometry.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck. A delightful Christmas celebration was held at the Peck home on Thursday with a sumptuous dinner and Christmas tree. Other guests present were Mrs. A. Scriver of Hemlock, Dr. R. E. Goslow and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Heinzelman. Santa Claus made a spectacular visit during the early hours of the evening.

Alonzo Collen, who has leased the Manistee house and opened the pool room and soft drink parlor, has subleased one side of the parlor to Hans Niederer to be used as a lunch room. The latter has installed a steam heating stove and good modern restaurant equipment and is able to serve his patrons in a modern way. An electric percolator will assure an excellent beverage at all times in the afternoon and evening. Hans is a good cook and will no doubt be accorded a good patronage.

Dr. C. J. Hathaway, optometrist of Pontiac, was in the city on professional business Monday and Tuesday of this week. He has many customers in this region using glasses fitted by him and finds it necessary to make semi-annual trips to Grayling to serve his patrons. For many years Mr. Hathaway was located in Grayling but a few years ago opened offices in Pontiac and is gaining a fine patronage. He recently installed fixtures for his Pontiac office, making it modern in efficiency, comfort and convenience. He says that there are but few optometry offices in Michigan that are equal to his in equipment, and none that are better equipped. He is recognized nationally as authority on many phases of the science of optometry and in recognition of his ability has been recently honored by the Pennsylvania Optometry college by having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Optometry.

Mr. and Mrs. Adler Jorgenson spent Christmas in Detroit with their son Benton and family, who were guests of the E. A. Bowman family.

The Silver Greys of Bay City, who have not met defeat this season and Grayling American Legion team, who also have not lost a game so far, will compete for honors at the High school gymnasium, Monday evening, January 5th. Dance after game.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wright and daughter Mary Jane of Lansing spent Christmas with Mrs. Wright's parents,

# REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF 1924

Chief Happenings of the Past Twelve Months at Home and in Other Lands.

## DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT

**Europe on the Way to Economic Recovery—British Labor Government Overthrown—Republicans Win Great Victory in American Election—Flight of Army Planes Around World.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Many events of great moment marked the year 1924. First of these in importance undoubtedly was the formulation, adoption and putting into operation of the Dawes plan for the payment of German reparations and indirectly the financial and economic regeneration of that country and Europe generally. The success of this scheme means much for the entire civilized world. Having been devised mainly by Americans, it adds to the prestige of America.

Wars were few and not especially important internationally. There outstanding ones were the civil war for the control of the government of China, the attempt of Spain to conquer the rebellious tribesmen of Morocco, the suppression of a rebellion in Mexico and a long drawn-out revolutionary movement in Brazil. There were also several of the always-to-be-expected internecine conflicts in Central America. On the whole Mars had rather an idle year. For a time the warmists talked of war between the United States and Japan over the Japanese exclusion clause in the new American immigration law, but the crisis was passed safely, for the time at least.

Great Britain experienced the novelty of being under a Labor government which was fairly successful until it got tangled up with the Russian soviets, whereupon it was ousted, the Conservatives winning the parliamentary elections by large majorities. Stanley Baldwin again became prime minister. During the first quarter of the year the soviet government of Russia won recognition from almost every important country except the United States, but the soviet leaders continued to recede from their Bolshevik principles. Socialists captured the government of France and Herriot became premier. President Mustapha Kemal of Turkey and Dictator Mussolini of Italy were subjected to severe attacks from political opponents and were forced to more liberal attitudes.

In the United States the biggest event of the year was the national election, together with the sensational Democratic convention which resulted in the nomination of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, and the independent candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler on a radical platform. Despite the oil reserve scandal that had laid the Republican administration open to attack, the voters of the land, by a plurality of about 10,000,000, decided that Calvin Coolidge should continue in the presidential office, with Charles Gates Dawes as vice president. During the long months of the campaign business in the United States had languished, but immediately after the election it revived rapidly, and at the same time there began a considerable boom in securities on the stock exchanges.

Great Britain's war debt to the United States was funded on a basis generally satisfactory, and late in the year France began negotiations to fund her debt to us. The British government at once announced that if France or any other nation that was in debt to Britain paid the United States, she would expect to receive payment from them in proportion. This checked the proceedings for the time. Poland already had arranged for the funding of her American debt.

The spectacular event of 1924 was the successful flight of three American army airplanes around the globe. Not long after their return the huge dirigible "R-3," built by Germany as reparations for the United States, made a safe trip across the Atlantic.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When the year began the matter of German reparations was still foremost among the problems awaiting settlement.

The commission of experts appointed by the reparations commission and headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes of America began its work January 14 with the examination of Germany's capacity to pay. It functioned rapidly and with precision, formulated what has been known as the Dawes plan, and submitted its report on April 9. Two days later this was accepted by the reparations commission, and on April 15 it was approved by the German and British governments. Belgium, Italy and Japan accepted it on April 26, but France, mainly for political reasons, withheld approval for the time being. Meanwhile American bankers established unlimited credit facilities for the new German gold discount bank and J. P. Morgan promised Americans who would raise half of the \$200,000,000 loan to Germany provided for in the Dawes plan. In June France permitted 210,000 deportees Germans to return to the Ruhr, and President Ebert pardoned Germans convicted of helping the French in the occupied regions. On July 15, Owen D. Young of San Francisco accepted the position of fiscal agent of the Dawes plan, and the same day the allied premiers met in London to discuss the operation of the scheme.

Later they invited Germany to send a delegation, and the conference resulted in complete agreement. France promised to evacuate the Ruhr within a year, and almost immediately began to get her military and civil forces out of the region. The London agreement was ratified by the parliaments, the German Reichstag passed the bills necessary for the operation of the plan and the pact was formally signed on August 30. It was the only scheme yet put forward upon which the various nations could agree, and its adoption

had halted the world over as the beginning of the recuperation of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war.

Germany began making payments under the Dawes plan on September 2. Next day Seymour Parke Gilbert, a young American financial expert, was appointed agent general of reparations, and on October 10 the big loan to Germany was offered to the world. It was promptly heavily oversubscribed in most countries. German industry responded instantly and the smooth and efficient operation of the Dawes plan seemed assured.

Several attempts were made during the year to forward the further reduction of armaments by agreement, but nothing definite was accomplished until September, when Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain submitted to the League of Nations his plan for an international agreement for security, arbitration and disarmament. The discussion was heated, and Japan refused to adhere because the plan prohibited wars based on internal policies of nations. Her delegates did not conceal the fact that they were referring especially to the Japanese exclusion clause of the American immigration law, which already had caused protests from Tokyo and boycotts and threats against Americans in Japan. They insisted the agreement must provide that any nation might ask the league to arbitrate internal affairs of any other nation, and the league as such yielded to them and adopted the protocol with such amendment. Assent of the legislative bodies of all member nations of course was required, and as time went on it became evident this could not be obtained. The British parliament, it was believed, was almost certain not to agree since Canada, Australia and New Zealand were bitterly opposed.

In October Great Britain and Turkey were at swords' points over the old Mosul oil fields dispute, but they submitted the matter to the League of Nations council, which ordered the status quo to be maintained for the present.

Another international conference opened in Geneva in November for the purpose of devising some way of regulating the traffic in opium. America was represented by Congressman Porter of Pennsylvania and others and they presented a plan which may ultimately operate to suppress the opium evil, though it was fought by India and other nations that profit from the poppy and its product.

Sir Lee Stuck, sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor general of the Sudan was murdered by Egyptian nationalists in November. The British government, swiftly moving warships and troops to strategic positions, demanded an apology, indemnity of \$2,300,000, punishment of the assassins, and, most important, concessions concerning the Sudan and the great irrigation project there. Premier Zuglou Pasha resigned, and Ziwar, his successor yielded to all the demands. The root of the trouble was the control of the Sudan, which was claimed by both

nations.

Among the more important treaties signed during the year were the Anglo-American liquor search and ship liquor pact; a treaty of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia; an American-Canadian treaty designed to suppress smuggling of liquor and narcotics; one providing for the evacuation of Santo Domingo by the United States military forces, and a commercial treaty between Austria and Czechoslovakia. The Labor government of Britain negotiated trade and general treaties with Soviet Russia, but these were rejected by the Conservatives when they came into power.

Great Britain's war debt to the United States was funded on a basis generally satisfactory, and late in the year France began negotiations to fund her debt to us. The British government at once announced that if France or any other nation that was in debt to Britain paid the United States, she would expect to receive payment from them in proportion. This checked the proceedings for the time. Poland already had arranged for the funding of her American debt.

The Irish Free State registered with the League of Nations the treaty with England by which it was granted its measure of independence, but in December the British government protested against this action, asserting that the league had nothing to do with arrangements between sections of the British empire.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the aid of the Liberals in parliament, the Labor government of Great Britain functioned through most of the year. It took office on January 22 with Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister. His policies were fairly moderate, but several of his bills were beaten, notably those for the aid of the poor and for the nationalization of mines. It did not resign because no party then had a majority in parliament. However, the people rebelled against the treaties with Soviet Russia, which MacDonald negotiated, and on October 8 the house of commons refused him a vote of confidence. Parliament was at once prorogued and the general election set for October 20. At the polls the Conservatives won an overwhelming victory, getting 413 of the 615 seats in the house. The Liberal party seemed almost wiped out and the Laborites suffered heavy losses. Stanley Baldwin was selected to be prime minister again and on November 6 his government took office. To the great relief of France, Austen Chamberlain was made foreign secretary instead of Lord Curzon. Winston Churchill, a free trader and determined foe of socialism, was named chancellor of the exchequer. A sensational episode of the campaign was the publishing of the "Zinovieff letter" purporting to be directions from the head of the Third International to English communists to prepare for revolution. It was repudiated by the Soviet government as an "impudent forgery" and an apology was demanded. MacDonald said he believed it authentic, and so did the Baldwin government. But a little later some monarchists were arrested in Berlin on the charge of forging and sending out this and other similar documents for the purpose of stirring up trouble.

England's most serious trouble internally continued to be unemployment. This increased through the winter, and the various nations could agree, and its ad-

year, and so unfortunately, did the cost of living. In February there was a great dockers' strike which threatened to cut off most of the country's food supplies. But through the efforts of MacDonald and his colleagues it was soon settled.

France changed her government twice. Premier Poloncarz was not in sympathy with the movement to restore friendly relations with Germany, and on June 1 he resigned. Francois Marmal formed a ministry which lasted only a few days, and then President Millerand also gave up his office. The radical Socialists—who are not so radical there as in some countries—took charge and made Edouard Herriot premier, after Gaston Domergue had been elected President. On September 30 France turned out a balanced budget for the first time in ten years.

Austria in November lost the invaluable services of her chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, who resigned because of a general railway strike for higher wages and other unsatisfactory conditions largely to the greedy promoters of Vienna. He was succeeded by Rudolph Ramek. At one time or another during the year the governments of Japan, Belgium, Albania, South Africa, Yugoslavia, Finland and Portugal also changed hands. Greece went further than Venizelos formed a ministry in January, was succeeded by Karavastas in February, and he was followed by Papamastas in March. On March 25 the assembly, ignoring the protests of Great Britain, voted to depose the Glucksburg dynasty and establish a republic, subject to a plebiscite. The people voted in favor of the republic on April 13 and the royal family went into exile. Nicolai Lenin, the master mind of Soviet Russia, who had been incapacitated for a long time, died on January 21 and Alexis I. Rykov was chosen to succeed him as premier. The funeral of Lenin was an extraordinary demonstration and his funeral became the national shrine. Minister of War Trotzky seems to be at odds with the other big men of the government, and it was reported that he was soon to be forced out of office.

The Turkish assembly voted on March 3 to depose the caliph and abolish the caliphate and next day the caliph left for Switzerland. President Mustapha Kemal worked hard for the prosperity of his country, but his dictatorial methods brought about a powerful combination of his opponents that gave him much trouble. In November this group forced the resignation of Premier Ismet Pasha, the president's right-hand man; he was succeeded by Fethi Bey.

Arabia's radical religionists, the Wahabis, under Ibn Saud revolted against the rule of King Hussain of the Hedjaz and that monarch abdicated on October 3 at the demand of the citizens of Mecca and Jeddah. Emir Ali, his son, was put on the throne, but had no better success than his father, for in the middle of October Wahabis occupied Mecca.

White this was going on Senator La Follette became the candidate of a third party that called itself the Progressive. He was endorsed by the chiefs of the Federation of Labor, and, apparently against his will, by the Socialist party. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was given second place on the ticket. There were several other candidates, as usual, who cut no figure in the results. The evident plan of the La Follette following was to cause a deadlock in the electoral college and throw the election into Congress.

When the votes of the nation were counted on the night of November 4 it was found that Coolidge had carried 35 states, with 382 votes in the electoral college; Davis had carried 12 states all in the "Solid South," with 130 electoral votes, and La Follette had won only the 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin. Coolidge's popular plurality was nearly 10,000,000. The Republicans also won complete control of the next Congress.

Among the interesting results of the day was the election of two women as governors of states. They are Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming. Al Smith gave an impressive demonstration of his popularity by overcoming a huge Republican plurality in New York state and defeating Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for the governorship.

Scandal resulting from the leasing of naval oil reserve lands furnished material for bitter attacks on the administration and for long investigations by senatorial committees. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the Interior, was badly involved, and others were smirched. Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned under pressure. President Coolidge and Congress took steps to bring the guilty to justice and to recover the reserves. Court proceedings are still going on. Congress gave considerable time to bill for tax reduction and passed a measure that included many features urged by the Democrats and Insurgent Republicans. A soldiers' bonus bill was also passed. The President vetoed it, but both house and senate overrode the veto. An immigration bill before Congress contained a clause that would exclude the Japanese. The ambassador from Tokyo protested against this, and so vexed Congress that the measure was quickly passed and signed by the President.

The Fascist won the Italian elections on April 6, but the tide against Fascism rose steadily. Sig. Matteotti, a Socialist deputy, was kidnapped and murdered by Fascists in June and Premier Mussolini faced a crisis which he survived only by the most energetic action. He dissolved the national militia and reorganized his government and some of his prominent supporters were ousted. His opponents were kept fairly quiet until November when confronted by another attack in parliament. Mussolini frankly admitted the faults of the Fascists and promised to punish their excesses and to curb their utterances, beginning with himself.

China's civil war for 1924 broke out September 3 in the Shanghai region between the armies of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, the former being backed by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, military chieftain of the Peking government and the latter having the moral support of Marshal Chang Tsso-lin of Manchuria. The Chekiang troops were victorious after a long campaign, but meanwhile Chang had moved on Peking and defeated his old enemy Wu, partly through the treachery of the latter's chief general, Feng Yu-hsiang. President Tsao Kun resigned. Feng took possession of Peking, but was practically eliminated by Chang and the Manchurian made Tuan Chi-jui head of a provisional government.

On this side of the Atlantic there was the long drawn-out rebellion in the state of Rio de Sul, Brazil, the chief effect of which elsewhere was the increase in the price of coffee, and, early in the year, an attempted revolution in Mexico which caused the federal government a lot of trouble. Gen. Plutarco Calles was elected President of Mexico and was inaugurated on December 1. Gonzales Cordova was elected President of Ecuador. Horacio Vazquez of Santo Domingo, Carlos Solozano of Nicaragua and Gerardo Machado of Cuba. There was a rebellion in Honduras in the spring that was ended through the intervention of the United States, and a treaty of peace was signed. In Chile a military group came to the fore and caused President Alessandri to resign. However, the senate refused his resignation and gave him six months' leave until March 4.

Friendly relations with Mexico having been restored, Charles B. Warren was appointed ambassador in February. Later he resigned and James R. Sheppard of New York was named Cyrus Woods, ambassador to Japan, resigned in May and in August Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago was given that post until March 4.

Friendly relations with Mexico having been restored, Charles B. Warren was appointed ambassador in February. Later he resigned and James R. Sheppard of New York was named Cyrus Woods, ambassador to Japan, resigned in May and in August Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago was given that post until March 4.

Congress began the short session on

the Republicans would nominate President Coolidge to succeed himself. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Robert M. La Follette were candidates in the preferential primary states, but the former won almost no delegates and the latter only those from Wisconsin. The convention was held in Cleveland, opening on June 19 with Frank W. Mondell as chairman. The Wisconsin delegation presented La Follette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation, and it also cast its vote for the senator. Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Coolidge, 1,085; La Follette, 84; Johnson, 10. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was nominated for vice president, but declined and the place was given to Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Chicago.

The Republicans would nominate President Coolidge to succeed himself. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Robert M. La Follette were candidates in the preferential primary states, but the former won almost no delegates and the latter only those from Wisconsin. The convention was held in Cleveland, opening on June 19 with Frank W. Mondell as chairman. The Wisconsin delegation presented La Follette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation, and it also cast its vote for the senator. Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Coolidge, 1,085; La Follette, 84; Johnson, 10. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was nominated for vice president, but declined and the place was given to Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Chicago.

Congress took a holiday recess from December 20 to December 29.

On December 8 two huge public benefactions were announced. James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, gave \$40,000,000 to educational institutions in North and South Carolina; and George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y., gave \$12,500,000 to colleges, schools and hospitals.

further reduction of armaments, to the permanent court of international justice, against joining the League of Nations and against cancellation of war debts owed the United States by other nations.

The Senate on December 11 passed the house bill appropriating \$140,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the navy. The annual reports of the secretaries of war and the navy and of several commissions stressed the steady decline in our defenses on land and sea and in the air, but the President indicated that he was not in sympathy with the demands for huge sums to be expended on armament. The house passed the interior department appropriation bill carrying a total of \$238,000,000.

Congress took a holiday recess from December 20 to December 29.

On December 8 two huge public benefactions were announced. James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, gave \$40,000,000 to educational institutions in North and South Carolina; and George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y., gave \$12,500,000 to colleges, schools and hospitals.

## INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Labor in the United States had a prosperous and in general a quiet year. There was not one general strike; wages maintained their high level and in many instances were increased. The New York Central Railway company increased the pay of 15,000 employees on January 22, Chicago teamsters won an increase in February by a short strike, and so did several other local unions later. Wages of various classes of railway employees were raised during the year by the federal board. Only the textile workers of Maine suffered a reduction in November. Silk workers of Paterson, N. J., went on strike and so did the garment workers of both New York and Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor held its convention in El Paso, Texas. Communism and the labor party movement were again quelled, and Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. He and many of the delegates went to Mexico City for the convention of the Pan-American Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers was elected president of that body. While he suddenly fell ill and was hurriedly brought back to San Antonio, where he died on December 13.

Of strikes in other countries the most important were those of the dockers in England, postal employees of Canada in June, Silesian factory workers in July and plantation workers of Hawaii in September. There was also a general strike of union labor in Cuba in February.

In July: A. A. Ade, second assistant secretary of state; Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the President; Palmer Cox, author and artist; Ferruccio Busoni, composer; Edward Peple, dramatist.

In August: George Shiras, former justice of the United States Supreme Court; Joseph Conrad, author, in England; ex-Senator C. E. Townsend of Michigan; Mary Stuart Cutting, novelist; Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, widow of the actor; Dr. Richard Green Moulton, educator; Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, anti-cigarette crusader; Charles E. Lewis ("M. Quad"), humorist; Adolph Seeman, pioneer circus man; Julie Reinhardt, actress.

In September: Edward F. Geary, noted harness driver; Dario Resta, automobile racer; Maria T. Davies, author; Frank Chance, noted baseball player and manager; Charles Ziegfeld, educator; ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts; J. W. Schaeberle, astronomer; James Carruthers, "wheat king" of Canada; ex-Senator R. J. Gamble of South Dakota; Congressman W. R. Greene of Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician; Estrada Cabrera, ex-President of Guatemala; Charlotte Crampton (Lotta), veteran actress; H. L. Bridgeman, New York publisher.

In October: Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist; ex-Gov. Warren Garst of Iowa; Dr. W. A. Shanklin, educator; Charles L. Hutchison, Chicago banker and art patron; Anatole France, dead, French letters; E. L. Larkin, astronomer; Dr. L. C. Seelye, first president of Smith College; Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut; H. H. Kohlsaat, former Chicago newspaper publisher; Admiral Sir Percy Scott, British gunnery expert; F. Wight Neumann, impresario; ex-Gov. A. Bachelder of Colorado; John E. Wright, journalist; Secretary of Agriculture Charles C. Wallace; Laura Jean Libby, novelist; Lew Dockstader, minstrel; Percy D. Haughton, foot and mouth authority; Gen. W. B. Haldeman, commander of United Confederate Veterans; James B. Fagan, Chicago banker; Edward Bell, American diplomat; W. E. Lewis, publisher, New York Telegraph; T. C. Harbaugh, author of Nick Carter stories; Frances Hodgson Burnett, author.

In November: Karl Neilson, Danish sculptor; T. E. Cornish, first president of Bell Telephone company; ex-Senator Cornelius Cole of California; Ferdinand Pfeil, pioneer Chicagoan; Gabriel Faure, French composer; General Mills; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. W. K. Kellogg of North Carolina; President Samuel M. P. Lawrence of Lawrence college; Appleton, Wis.; E. S. Montague, English statesman; E. E. Rice, atrical producer; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr.; A. N. McKay, editor Salt Lake Tribune; Cardinal Logue of Ireland; Thomas H. Ince, moving picture producer; Gen. Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egyptian army; Mrs. Warren G. Harding; C. S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the treasury; Duke of Beaufort; Giacomo Puccini, Italian composer.

In December: Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela; Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, novelist; W. C. Brown, former president New York Central; Bishop H. J. Aldred of West Wayne Ind.; William C. Reck, journalist; Chief Grand Rabbi Isaac Friedman of Vienna, in New York; Mahlon Pitney, former Justice of the U. S. Supreme



# COLD WAVE MOVES ACROSS COUNTRY

MERCURY REACHES LOW MARK  
IN CALIFORNIA IN  
25 YEARS.

## THIRTEEN BELOW IN CHICAGO

Live Stock Suffering From Snow and  
Sleet In Western States—  
Train Late

Chicago — The middle-west, far northwest and parts of the south and California, last Sunday were experiencing the coldest weather in 25 years. Utah reports zero and Colorado has warmed up to an average of 3 above, except in the mountains and on the plains, where zero weather still prevails.

Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin have not yet felt the rise in temperature. Iowa points report 28 below with ice in the rivers 10 inches thick.

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and adjacent territory continue cold. Central Illinois points report 18 degrees below zero. Northern Indiana has 26 below and a blizzard.

The cold crossed the Ohio River and was felt as far south as Louisiana and northern Florida. Memphis reported five degrees above zero, which is fairly cool for the sunny south.

In New York City 12 above zero was reported, but upper New York state and the New England states continued very cold.

In the western states many thaws run late and county roads were impassable. Livestock suffered because of the sleet and snow covering every form of vegetation. Considerable concern is felt for winter wheat, which is smothering under the heavy blanket of sleet and tractors are being used to break this shell.

Chicago had the coldest day in 25 years with an official record of 13 below zero in the city and from 18 to 20 below in the suburbs. Six deaths and more than 300 fires with property damage exceeding \$250,000 were attributed to the cold wave.

Marquette, Mich., reported a temperature of 50 degrees below zero and Humboldt, Mich., reported 30 degrees below.

## SAGINAW MEN DIE IN AUTO CRASH

D. M. Waddell and Dr. Glass Meet Fate While Rushing For Train.

Detroit—David M. Waddell, 34, vice president of the Waddell, Wilcox & Ryman Realty company, and Dr. Percy Glass, 45, a prominent dentist of Saginaw, Mich., were killed instantly last week when an automobile they occupied skidded into a pole near here.

The men were returning to Detroit from Mr. Waddell's home, where they had gone to obtain Mr. Waddell's baggage preparatory to his leaving for New York City. The men had made a stop at the State Fair Coliseum, which is to be the scene of Moslem Temple's Mid-Winter Circus, for a brief inspection, and were hurrying for the train on which Mr. Waddell and others were going to New York.

As the car skidded from the road, was chairman of the circus committee, way it struck a tree, tearing away the entire right side of the machine and part of the roof.

## FOUND GUILTY IN POISON PLOT

Hight Given Life Term, Mrs. Sweetin 35 Years for Slaying Husband

Mount Vernon, Ill.—Lawrence Hight and Elsie Sweetin, the woman he had loved, were found guilty and have been sentenced for the murder of Willford Sweetin. Hight was given life imprisonment, while Mrs. Sweetin was given 35 years in the penitentiary.

The state charged that Elsie Sweetin and Lawrence Hight, while he was pastor in the church of Ina, Ill., fell madly in love and entered into an agreement that she would poison her husband, and he his wife, Anna, an agreement which was carried out.

Sweetin died of arsenic poisoning on July 28, after his wife is alleged to have given him three doses of it over a period of six days. Mrs. Hight died September 12, and after her death came the investigation fostered by months of village gossip about the elations of Elsie with her preacher.

## FREIGHTER ICELOCKED SIX DAYS

F. B. Squire "Frozen In" 18 Miles Above Detroit

Detroit—A stormy voyage across Lake Superior from Fort William, Ont., to Sault Ste. Marie, loaded with 293,000 bushels of wheat, hemmed in by snowstorms and retarded by heavy ice and temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero; 36 hours in crossing Lake Huron through a blinding storm, their ship tilted 30 degrees by the ice that formed from sprays across its decks, and locked in the ice of Lake St. Clair for six days, ration stores depleted to crackers and cocoa, were some of the hardships experienced by the crew of the freighter F. B. Squire, ice-locked 18 miles above Detroit, and finally relieved by icebreakers Sunday.

IS IT A SUCCESS?



"Civilization is a success. Think how few persons go to jail."

"Yes; but think how many ought to who don't."

## FARM BUREAU NOTES R. D. BAILEY County Agricultural Agent

We clip the following from the Farm Bureau notes written by County Agent A. Lytle in the Gaylord Herald of December 18th, 1924. I can see Mr. Townsend's barn from my home Groveland Farm, on the edge of the city of Gaylord.

Taxes Paid From Poultry Profits. Can you pay your taxes this fall from your poultry flock profits? Are you getting eggs to eat, and to market at five cents each? Are you getting as many as one egg each day for every two hens in the flock? Yes! It can't be done. Echo answers echo, But are you sure of it?

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Townsend are paying their taxes with poultry profits. Wouldn't you like to do the same thing? Well you can if you want to bad enough to make the effort. Here's how the Townsends are turning the trick:

A Michigan type poultry house with a capacity for 100 hens, and filled to capacity, is where this egg manufacturing business is carried on. While that particular type of house is not an absolute essential to successful winter egg production, nevertheless it has its advantages, adequate room, plenty of ventilation and warmth.

To feed these 100 hens costs about 30 cents per day, except for the skim milk, and consists of the following:

Dry mash mixture of 100 pounds each of bran, middlings, ground oats, corn meal plus forty pounds of meat scrap and four pounds of salt. These pullets, hatched May 15th last, eat about 12 pounds of the mixture per day, it being kept in a hopper so they eat what they want and when they want it.

Grain is fed this flock, being made up of equal parts of whole wheat and whole oats, mixed together. Three pounds of this mixture are fed in the litter of straw in the morning. This litter is four inches deep and the turning the grain out of it gives the pullets exercise.

At night three more pounds of the wheat and oats mixture are fed and six pounds of cracked corn. This makes 12 pounds of grain for the 100 hens, and they eat just about 12 pounds of the dry mash in addition.

Oyster shell, grit, a dust bath, warmed water, 2 head small cabbage per day and all the alfalfa leaves the will eat make up the balance of the ration, excepting the curd from 12 quarts of skim milk each day. The cost, as stated above, is 60 cents per day for 100 hens for feed, not counting the milk curd.

The coop is cleaned thoroly once per week, the litter being changed. Every two weeks should ordinarily be plenty if the floors don't get damp. Cold footed chickens don't lay well, so keep them dry and they will keep warm. Most litter and damp floors make for cold fowl.

One hour per day, as an average for the week, does all the work required in looking after this flock, including the cleaning.

These methods of caring for poultry costs a lot of money, and how is one to get it all back? Here is what this flock is doing right now. They are averaging 45 eggs per day, laid 50 one day, and there are 15 that have not yet come into production. Figuring the production at three and half dozen per day (three less than actual production) and the selling price at 60 cents per dozen which they are getting locally, without peddling, and you have one dozen eggs paying the feed cost, 60 cents each day. This leaves two and one half dozen eggs per day to pay for the one hour's labor, the skim milk that would be otherwise wasted entirely this winter, and to pay the taxes with.

Two and one half dozen eggs at 60 cents per dozen totals \$1.50 in cash. This after paying the feed cost. This makes \$45.00 per month and \$135.00 for three months. Will that amount of money pay your taxes? Will your flock of poultry bring you in that much money all winter? Is there any reason why they can't provide you get real good stuff and take care of it. Have you tried it, all the way thru? A profitable poultry flock offers one of the surest sources of income any Otsego county farmer has.

The opportunity awaits any and all that want to take advantage of it. Gaylord is almost eggless and demands locally 200 dozens per week. Can you help supply this market and help yourself to save some tax money?"

RIVERVIEW NEWS. Wishing all a Happy New Year. Miss Mary Slater left for Traverse City Friday.

Wm. Brownwell and James Chaney went to Sigma on business Saturday. Mrs. Wm. Fisher went to Detroit Friday to visit her mother, Mrs. J. H. Grover, who is there under the doctor's care.

Mrs. John Wolcott went to Sigma Wednesday.

Mrs. W. Brownwell and sons Bernard and Fred ate Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Peterson of Grayling.

Mr. Ed Matt spent Christmas with his wife at Coleman.

Everyone is trying to get in a winter's supply of groceries, on account of the talk of the railroad tying up for the winter.

Our "Local" got stuck in the snow at Buckley Saturday so the passenger train was annulled.

Trudo Model Bread Wholesale and Retail



**CONTENTMENT.** Prosperity, Tranquillity—to we Americans how deep a significance these blessings must have when the unfortunate visitations of 1924 upon other nations are brought to mind.

May Dame Fortune continue to smile upon us throughout the coming year that we may be able to lend a heart and a hand toward transmitting "Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men" around the world.

And to you home-folks particularly may we convey most heartily our wishes for "A Happy and Prosperous 1925" to which the firms below join us in subscribing on this New Year's Day.

**Grayling Mercantile Co.**  
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Gents' Furnishings

Phone 883  
Battery Service

**Frank X. Tetu**

Dealer in Hudson and Essex Cars.

**Grayling Telephone Company**

M. A. Bates, Manager

**Grayling Dowel & Tie Plug Co.**

Phone 372

**H. E. Parker Notion Store**

Notions, Tinware, Granite.

**Olson's Shoe Store**

E. J. Olson, Prop'r

Electric Repairing

B. A. Cooley,  
Jewelry, and  
Novelty  
goods.

Redson & Cooley,  
Ladies  
Furnishings

Ford Cars and Parts,  
Auto Accessories.

**Burke's Garage** Delco Lighting Systems

George Burke, Prop'r Phone 403

**Hotel Burton**

"A FINE PLACE TO EAT"

Hotel and Restaurant. W. H. Cody, Prop'r

**Salling Hanson Co.**

Lumber and Hardware

**The South Side Grocery**

M. A. Atkinson Prop'r

Phone 1191

**Grayling Greenhouses**

Cut Flowers and Potted Plants. S. J. Graham, Prop'r

**Kerry and Hanson Flooring Company**

T. P. Peterson and Chris Hoesli, Owners

**Shoppenagon Inn**

Thomas Cassidy, Prop'r

**Grayling Fuel Company**

Phone 50

T. P. Peterson and Chris Hoesli, Owners

**Alva F. Roberts**

Phone 126. Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats

**City Coal Yard**

High Grade Domestic Fuel

Phone 272 and 273

**Hans R. Nelson Service Station**

Ford Parts, Accessories, Gasoline, Lubricating Oils and Greases.

Goodyear Tires Vulciner Ammunition

**The Model Bakery**

Phone 162

Thomas Trudo, Prop'r

Buick Authorized Service comes with your Buick—and goes with it no matter how many state boundaries you cross

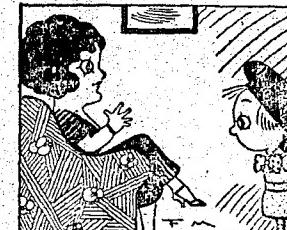
Buick Authorized Service is as handy as an extra tire, as near as a telephone

F-10-22-A

**Grayling Auto Sales Co.**  
Grayling, Michigan

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

## WHAT BOBBIE THOUGHT



Mother—Well, Bobbie, what do you think of your teacher on your first day at school?

Bobbie—Not much—she had to ask me how to spell rat.

## FROM THE OTHER SIDE



I suppose she calls that old dress one?"

"No—just refers to it as being from the other side."

## IT'S AN ILL WIND, ETC.



"Terrible storm last night, wasn't it? Guess you spent a lonely evening?"

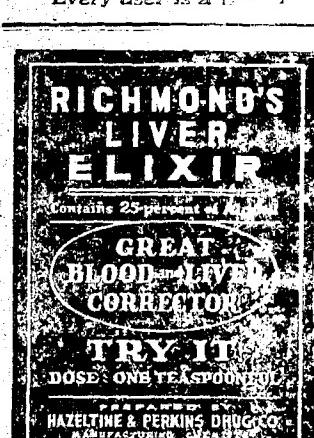
"No—several friends blew in."

## Bronchitis

Leaves a bad cough. So does "fin" and lung grippe. But those lingering coughs yield easily to the healing and curative qualities of

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

Every user is a t



For Sale by

A. M. LEWIS

## Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh both affects them much more seriously than good health. This fact proves that white Catarrh is a local disease. It is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE contains an Ointment which quickly Relieves by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which assists in improving the General Health.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years.

P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

O.